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Murdoch, of that place; who, as early as the year 1791, was engaged in a series of experiments on carburetted hydrogen gas, and was the first person who employed it in lighting apartments, &c. At the last peace, the whole of the buildings at Soho were illuminated by it in a way which occasioned a very grand and unique appearance. Since then, one of the streets of London has been lighted by the same means; and the effect produced is such, as to delight and satisfy every beholder. It is not only more cleanly than the old method, but the light is more beautiful, and far exceeds in intensity any of the lamps hitherto lighted with oil.

Morveau's Preservative Phials.—From the Same.

The portable phial contrived by Morveau for preventing contagion may be prepared thus:

Forty-six grains of black oxide of manganese in coarse powder, are to be put into a small strong glass phial, with an accurately ground stopper, to which must be added about two drachm measures of nitric acid of 1,400 specific gravity, and an equal measure of muriatic acid of 1:134; the stopper is then to be replaced, and the whole secured by inclosing the phial in a strong wooden case, with a cap which screws down so as to keep the stopper safe. It is to be used in hospitals, or other places of infection, by simply opening the phial, with the nose averted, and replacing the stopper as soon as the smell of the oxy-muriatic gas is perceived. A phial of this kind properly prepared, may be used several years without loosing its effect. The mixture, however, ought not to occupy more than one third of the bottle.

Of Lime and Water cement.—From the same.

Dr. Watson has remarked, that
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"in countries where they have no common materials for making lime, it would be worth while for the farmer to examine the earth which may be met with on the surface of the ground, or at a little distance below it; for that calcareous substances are not always united into hard compact masses, but are sometimes found in the form of loose earth, and that of different colours."

While writing on lime, some persons may be glad to be informed how a cement may be made with common lime, that will harden under water. What is called *poor lime* has this peculiar property; but as this species of limestone rarely occurs, it is often an expensive article. The following is a good substitute, and may be used for water cisterns, aqueducts, &c.—Mix four parts of gray clay, six of the black oxide of manganese, and ninety of good limestone reduced to fine powder; then calcine the whole to expel the carbonic acid. When this mixture has been well calcined and cooled, it is to be worked into the consistence of a soft paste with sixty parts of washed sand. If a lump of this cement be thrown into water it will harden immediately. Such mortar, however, may be procured at still less expense, by mixing with common quicklime a certain quantity of what are called the *white iron* ores, especially such as are poor in iron. These ores are chiefly composed of manganese and carbonate of lime, or chalk. Common lime and sand only, whatever may be the proportion of the mixture, will certainly become *soft* under water.

Of Lutes.—From the same.

Glazier's putty is a very good lute for all common purposes, but it is necessary that the whiting be made thoroughly dry before it be mixed with the oil. Linseed oil and
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